(ii) A Protected Area Network of 99 National Parks and 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 43 Conservation Reserves, 4 Community Reserves covering more than 4.75% of the geographical area of the country has been created for in-situ conservation of habitats and ecosystems.

(iii) Sixteen biodiversity rich areas have been designated as Biosphere Reserves for conservation of representative ecosystems.

(iv) Species oriented conservation programmes like Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Project Snow Leopard, etc. are implemented. In addition, 14 species including marine species have been identified for their recovery.

(v) To complement in-situ conservation efforts, ex-situ conservation of rate, endangered, threatened and endemic species has been undertaken through botanic gardens, zoos, gene banks etc.

(vi) Under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, State-wise list of species of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction alongwith guidelines to prohibit and regulate their collection and rehabilitate and preserve these species has been proposed.

(vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products has been established.

Polluted rivers

†1856. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to clean the water of big and polluted rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the rivers whose water is not considered potable and fit for bathing;

(d) whether Government has prepared a plan to make the water pollution free; and

(e) if so, the outline of the plan, the estimated expenditure for the plan and by when this plan would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The efforts towards conservation of rivers started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Subsequently, GAP Phase-II (GAP-II) was initiated which included the tributaries of the river Ganga, namely, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar. The Plan was expanded to cover other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the year 1995.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

This Plan presently covers 38 rivers in 167 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes under NRCP include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric and/or improved wood crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of nearly 4000 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. Based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions on some of the major rivers under NRCP, the water quality in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) values has improved at most locations as compared to water quality before taking up of pollution abatement schemes. The schemes are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and State Governments through implementing agencies of the States. The State-wise details of rivers covered under NRCP are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Treatment of water from various sources for drinking purposes is done by Water Supply Agencies in the States. Based on water quality monitoring, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted river stretches in the country, as given in the Statement-II (*See* below), exceeding the designated bathing quality standards of BOD of 3 mg/litre.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the central plans. River conservation activities such as creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under State schemes.

The Government has initiated an exercise for revamping the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated river basin approach. The Central Government has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) on 20.2.2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

Statement-I

State-wise details of rivers covered under the National River Conservation Plan

Sl.No.	State	River
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari and Musi
2.	Bihar	Ganga

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	Yamuna
4.	Goa	Mandovi
5.	Gujarat	Sabarmati
6.	Haryana	Yamuna
7.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga and Subarnarekha
8.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga and Pennar
9.	Kerala	Pamba
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini
11.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga
12.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri
13.	Orissa	Brahmini and Mahanadi
14.	Punjab	Satluj
15.	Rajasthan	Chambal
16.	Sikkim	Rani Chu
17.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga and Gomti
19.	Uttaranchal	Ganga
20.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda

Statement-II

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishana, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula and Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and Kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2

1	2	3	4
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Pondicherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
	TOTAL		150

Climate change talks

1857. SHRI MANGALA KISAN:
SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the African nations stonewalled the ongoing climate change talks in Barcelona;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether UN's Carbon-cutting Kyoto Protocol for a new global climate deal due at Copenhagen has been cancelled; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what are the Government's views in this regard, being a member of G-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) African nations, operating as a bloc in the *Ad-hoc* Working Group on Kyoto Protocol refused to undertake any negotiations on procedural issues during the negotiations in Barcelona held in November 2009 unless the developed countries came up with specific targets for emission reduction against their commitments under the second phase of Kyoto Protocol, in post 2012 period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Impact of climate change

1858. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: